JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS TO MORROW EVENING. BROADWAY THEATRE. Broadway. -- SAM.

HIPPOTHEATRON, Fourteenth street,—Equi BAN PRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.—Ermiopian Singing, Dancing, &c.found Apaica on the Trapeza.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery, -Sign-zing, Dancing, Bullesgors, &c.-Tony Pastor's New Burgers DODWORTH HALL, 806 Broadway. -- BLIND TON'S PIAN VANNUCHI'S MUSEUM, 600 Broadway.-Moving WA:

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadwi

## NEWSPAPER CIRCULATION.

Receipts of Sales of the New York Daily Newspapers.

	Fear Ending
	May 1, 1865.
HERALD	\$1,095,000
Times	. 368,150
Tribune	252,000
Evening Post	. 169,427
World	100,000
Bun	. 151,079
Express	. 90,548
NEW YORK HERALD	1,095,000
Times, Tribune, World and Sun combined	871,339

#### NOTICE.

New York Herald Building. TO MASONS, IRON, MARBLE AND DORCHESTER STO WORKERS.

Proposals will be received until October 25 for a Fire Proof Building, to be erected for the New York Herali ESTABLISHMENT, on Broadway, Park row and Ann street,

Plans and specifications may be seen and examined at the office of JOHN KELLUM, Architect, No. 179

# THE NEWS.

#### TRIAL OF WIRZ. Only a small amount of testimony was taken befor

the Wirz military commission yesterday. Among the few witnesses was Dr. Joseph Jones, Professor of Chem ustry in the Medical College of Georgia, who produced of report concerning the diseases in the Andersonville pen which he made by permission of the rebel authorities, depicting the frightful mortality among the prisoners. He described the men as "miserable, hopeless and abject in the extreme," it being impossible to portray their horrible condition. The greater part of the day as taken up in an explanation by Judge Advocate Chipman of his reasons for refusing to permit leading rebels to testify for the defence, and a reply thereto by fr. Baker, one of the counsel for Wirz. The Judge Adocate said he had himself taken the responsibility of revoking subpoenss which had been granted for the apparance of certain men who were prominent in the obellion, including Robert E. Lee, Joseph E. John ston, Howell Cobb, rebel Secretary of the Navy illory, rebel Exchange Commissioner Ould and ners, and he left the court to sanction or disapprove his action. His reason for refusing to allow these persons to testify was that they were o conspirators with Wirz in the treason which had pro ed the sufferings and cruelties for the infliction which the latter were being tried, and were therefore in admissible, on the well established principle of law tha inal cannot testify in favor of his accomplication though he may against him.

The court yesterday finally acceded to the request fo

urging, and adjourned over till next Thursday.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

another important portion of the work for which it as sembled by passing unanimously the ordinance foreve hereafter prohibiting the existence of slavery within the An ordinance was also passed appointing the 9th of next month as the time for an election for Governo and members of Congress and the Legislature. Legislature will meet on the 19th of November. Four of the States lately in rebellion-Mississippi, Alabama South Carolina and North Carolina-have now taken th necessary steps for assuming their old position in the Union and in the national councils, all having neutralized their secession ordinances and prohibited the future existence of slavery within their borders. There remain yet to act three States-Goorgia, Florida and Texas which will soon hold their conventions and follow the course of their predecessors in the restoration movement All doubt regarding the gubernatorial contest in Mis

Humphreys, ex-rebel general, has been elected. It is understood that his opponent at the polls, Judge Fish will use his influence with President Johnson to secur a pardon for Mr. Humphreys, so that he may enter upon

A Cincinnati telegram to a Chicago paper reports that General Grant, while recently in the former city, on Kentucky, of the Rev. L. D. Huston, immedi ordered the release of the reverend gentleman, saying that he thought, as we are now at peace, militar rests and military commissions should be at an end. In Friday's Herald appeared an order from Admit

by direction of Secretary of the Navy Welles, forbidding the collection in the yard of money to be used for politi-cal party purposes. An order issued by Secretary Welles rday gives an additional blow to the republican icians. He directs that hereafter all application pards must be addressed to the Chief of th Bureau of Yards and Docks in Washington qualifications, and whenever a vacancy occurs in any yard selection for the place will be made from the ap-plicants accorded as competent, without regard to State or locality.

The letter of our correspondent in Alexandria, Egypt

ed this morning, will be found replete with info mation regarding that city, interesting not only from its antiquity, but from its being the grand intermediate sta e route of travel between Western Europe as India. Some facts of importance are also given regarding the three principal lines of steamships—one Eng one French and one Austrian-which monopo the greater part of this travel.

Argument on the application of Miss Laura Keene f an injunction to restrain the performance of the play of Our American Cousin at one of our city theatres was heard yesterday before Judge Moncrief, of the Superior Court. Miss Keene's counsel produced in court a cop of a decree in the matter which had been granted in the ed States Circuit Court in Philadelphia, and an sounsel desired to read: but Judge Moncrief objected to bearing it, and decided to refuse the injunction asked for, but gave Miss Keene the liberty to renew her appli cation at any time, which it is understood she will im

kind, charged with obstructing a United States deputy marshal in the service of a process, in connection with tions from the Prussian bark Louise Vicberts, wa recumed yesterday before Commissioner Newton. Some testimony was taken, but in the absence of a witness for the prosecution the case was adjourned till eleven o'clock on Monday forenoon.

The additional panel of one thousand jurors summoned

day. Recorder Hoffman directed those jurors who were act excused to attend on Monday. In the case of C. G.

Coutant, tried on a charge of appropriating five hundred dollars belonging to F. R. Anderson, the jury could not agree, eleven being for acquittal and one for conviction. agree, eleven being for acquittal and one for conviction.
The Recorder observed that he was glad they did not agree, for it enabled him to say to the accused that he should see that the agent of Adams' Express Company

who delivered the money had it refunded to him.

In the divorce case at New London Mr. Harris w In the divorce case at New London Mr. Harris was cross-examined as to his financial condition. He represented himself as being worth an income of about ten thousand dollars per annum. He also stated that Mr. George W. Brown, his brother-in-law, had sued him for the sum of fifty-two thousand dollars, with interest, the whole amounting to seventy-nine thousand dollars, as due him from the partnership with Mr. Harris. Several domestics of the Harris family were also examined, eliciting nothing new. The interest of the New London with the progress of the trial. Mrs. tures of the testimony against their of her actual and positive criminality

tivered an interesting lecture, in the Cooper In the sources of national prosperity and decay.

Governor Fonton yesterday visited the American in-stitute Exhibition, accompanied by his Scoretary. His visit was somewhat unexpected on the part of the mana-gers, several of whom, however, were present, and con-ducted him through the building. The Governor was highly pleased with the machinery, &c., on exhibition, and remained there over an hour. Throughout the day and evening the fair was crowded with fashionable visi-

and evening the fair was crowded with fashionable visi-tors, whose attention was divided between the articles on exhibition and the face music of Bodworth's band. The Tunis Embassy will probably remain in townsome short time longer. They yesterday visited some places of interest in the city, and to-morrow will visit the Brooklyp Navy Yand Brooklyn Navy Yard.

An investigation was commenced yesterday at the Essex Market Police Court of the charges against Messra. Bortholic & Isaacson, merchants, of 60 Nassau street, arrested some weeks since on suspicion of having received from James Wright, a clerk, fur and other goods, in all valued at over ten thousand dollars, which it is alleged the latter stole from his employer, Mr. Frederick Booss, of Maiden lane. Mr. Booss and other witnesses

Booss, or many management of the King," was year to king, was not concluded.

A crazy newspaper correspondent, named D. Stellifer Moulton, styling himself "Stellifer the King," was year terday taken before Police Justice Dodge, at the instigation of the proprietors of one of our hotels, who charge him with having defrauded them of a board bill. "The King," who is only about twenty-eight years old, has been in the habit not only of writing for the newspapers, but of addressing communications to the Presi dent of the United States and the crowned heads of Europe, signing himself "Stelifer the King, Reigning Prince of the House of David, and Guardian of American Destinies." He was committed to the charge of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, till it can be

In the Episcopal Convention in Philadelphia vesterday message announcing that they had agreed to regard Bishop Wilmer, of Alabama, as the regular ecclesiastical presiding officer of that diocese, overlooking the irregu-larities by which he was elected and consecrated, but with the understanding that his case should not be considered a precedent. Bishop Wilmer presided over the Alabama diocese during the rebellion. Hence the allusion to "irregularities." Considerable other business tine character was transacted, but nothing of general interest.

Governor Wells, of Louisiana, has accepted the nomi nation of the democratic party of that State for re

The State Department in Washington has received ad foarfully in Barcelona, Spain. The port had been clos by royal decree, all business was suspended, and half the inhabitants had fled from the city. Brevet Brigadier General Horace T. Sanders, of Wis-

consin, and formerly colonel of the Nineteenth regiment of that State, died in Washington on Friday night, of

pulmonary consumption.

Early yesterday morning, when the colored porter of a dental establishment in Arch street, Philadelphia opened the street door, he was seized and strangled to death by burglars who had been secreted inside, and who, securing the keys in the colored man's possession, proceeded to rob the safe of twenty-five hundred dollars. with which they escaped.

The stock market was unsettled yesterday, but closes

rith an improving tendency. Gold was steady, and

There was less excitement in commercial circles yeste rade channels, and the lower gold quotations lessening the speculative mania and restricting commercial trafirm. Cotton was also firm, with a good demand. Petro leum was a trifle off. On 'Change flour and wheat were higher. Corn was irregular, and closed heavy. Provis-

### President Johnson's Policy and the Various Southern Reconstruction Move-

ments.

The reorganizing Constitutional State Con-North Carolina has made clean work upon one important matter-that pernicious heresy of State sovereignty, involving the right of secession. The Convention has substantially decreed, by a unanimous vote, that North Carolina, from that day to this, has been and remains bound by her ratification in 1789 of the constitution of the United States, "notwithstanding the supposed ordinance o the 29th of May, 1861, declaring the same to be repealed, rescinded and abrogated," and that "the said supposed ordinance is now and at all times hath been null and void."

This, we say, is a clean piece of work, and meets the idea of President Johnson fairly and completely. It sweeps away into oblivion with a stroke of the pen, so far as North Carolina is concerned, the whole establishment of the late so-called Southern confederacy, in all its detalls, all its doings, debts, contracts and obligations. They are all wiped out in this organic decree that the "supposed ordinance" of secession of 1861 "is now and at all times bath been null and vold." Well done, North Carolina, and Mississippi, too, for this decisive action This is the true ground. South Carolina, on the other hand, does not quite come up to it. Her State Convention has only repealed her ordinance of secession of 1860-a proceeding which involves the recognition of the validity of said ordinance down to the day of its repeal; but in another ordinance of her late convention she recognizes the issues of the war as deciding the sovereign power of nationality to be not in the State but in the United States, which does away with the right of secession.

This, perhaps, will meet the requisition President Johnson on this subject, as laid down in his Virginia proclamation of May last, although "null and void" are the words he uses It would be better, however, to come up to "null and void"—the North Carolina standardin order to pass the crucible at Washington The absolute denial or repudiation of the bloody doctrine of State sovereignty, to the extent of secession, is at all events the firs essential of Southern restoration.

The other leading requisitions embraced in President Johnson's policy of Southern reconstruction are -

A State constitution recognizing the abolitio of slavery and interdicting its revival. A ratification by the State Legislature of the

amendment of the federal constitution abolishing and interdicting slavery throughout the Some organic provisions of law for the pro-

tection of the emancipated blacks before the civil courts.

right of suffrage the President leaves to be settled hereafter by the several States directly interested, each for itself, as a constitutional right. He insists only upon the recognition of the great issues settled by the war, and upon such measures of reconstruction as are essen tial to meet the new order of things, and which are clearly within reach of his military authority over the several States left in chaos by suppressed rebellion.

North Carolina, we presume, from the known

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intimate relations between her Provisional Governor and the President, seems to be cooperating with them more intelligently than any other Southern State. South Carolina upon the whole, however, has done very well, and her leading fire-eaters of old have been foremost in the good work. In Alabama, ac cording to our latest advices, the State Con vention declines to have anything to do with the blacks, baving voted to reject them even in counting the people for representation in Congress. This is very absurd. In Mississippi, it appears, her wise and conservative nal Governor Sharkey is becoming unpopular from having recommended and labored to secure the concession to the blacks of the right to testify in the civil courts. Provisional Governor Marvin, of Florida, appeals to bis people with great earnestness in behalf of this concession, and if they are wise they will heed his counsels. The members of the State conventions called to the work of reconstruction have in too many instances clashed with the recommendations of their Provisional Governors. They seem to have forgotten, in such cases, the important fact that the Provisional Governors appointed by the President have been specially instructed by him in the work assigned them, and that, as in North and South Carolina and Mississippi, the State conventions

concerned ought to be guided by those instruc-The members of all these reconstructing conventions and Legislatures should remember that their work is experimental, not conclusive that the President's instructions and wisher upon the business before them are the only existing laws for their guidance; that the war has invested him with the authority which he exercises, and that his object is by the easiest and shortest road to get them back into Congress. We believe that if the Southern States come up fully to his conditions of restoration. they can be carried through Congress. We do not think, however, that the exclusion of the emancipated blacks from the civil courts will pass this ordeal, or get the President's approval. Negro suffrage may be postponed, but security under the law to the negro's person and property cannot safely be delayed. Governor Marvin, of Florida, pleads that without a hearing in the courts "the negro will have no justice at all." Upon this point, if the responsible people of the Southern States would disarm the radical abolition faction in Congress, they must strengthen the arms of President son. His Southern policy is strong in the North because it is fair and just. Let it be fully responded to by the South, and it will be suc cessful in the coming Congress.

IS THE LAW OF SUPPLY AND DEMAND ABRO

GATED?-It is a singular factChat, while we bear occasionally of strikes for higher wages among mechanics and laborers, we have not heard of many complaints since the war ended of the prices of labor being reduced by employers in any branch of business or manufacture. In our case, as in that of all great wars, the prices of everything have advanced immensely; but people generally supposed that as the advance was caused by the war and the rise in gold, prices would immediately decline when the war was over and gold declined. This, however, is not so; prices are higher than ever at the present time, when gold is down to 146, plications for employment on railroads and other large establishments are in about the ratio of ten to a dozen applicants to one situation, yet employers have not reduced wages to the old standard, and for the simple reason that mechanics and laborers could not exist at the former rates with present price of provisions. So that in this case the law of supply and demand does not appear to operate at all; it seems altogether abrogated The same anomaly of high prices, however, was presented in England after the wars with Napoleon, and a similar thing occurred in France at the same period. According to ordinary rules a large supply of labor in the market reduces the demand, and with it the rates of wages; but in the instances cited these rules have not worked, in consequence of the anomaly in the present condition of things, that all commodities are higher than they were during the war-that beef and butter, boots and shoes and clothing bring higher prices to-day, when gold is quoted at 146, than when it was 290. It is difficult to account for this by the usual logic of trade or of demand and supply; but such is the fact, and it is likely to remain a fact for some time yet.

A Goop Jour.—The English papers pretend that the presence of the naval squarron on the southwest coast of Ireland has nothing whatever to to with the Fenian movement, and indicates no alarm on the part of the British government. It is a curious fact in this connection that for many years the Irish representatives in Parliament, as well as the corpora tions of the southern cities, have been urging and petitioning the government to send war vessels to the Irish ports for the sake of the money which would necessarily be circulated by the officers and crews, and that such appeals have been invariably disregarded by the government. Repeated efforts have been made to get Queenstown appointed a naval station, on the ground that Ireland was entitled to a share of that kind of patronage, as well as for the reason that Cork harbor was better adapted for that purpose than Portsmouth, or many other English ports. No attention was ever paid to these applications; yet it happens very singularly that as soon as it is known that a large number of American soldiers of the Fecian order have landed in Ireland, and there is a probability of a hostile demonstration there, a British fleet makes its appearance in Bantry Bay. Of course its presence there has nothing to do with Fenianis

ANOTHER CARELESS APOTHECARY.-Another human life has been sacrificed to the careless ness of an apothecary. Otto Graff, the apothe cary in question, had to prepare a prescription of quinine, to be given to a child. He was preparing at the same time a prescription of morphine. Both drugs are white powders, both make a coloriess solution, and it was therefore

quite possible for one to be confounded with the other. Though Mr. Graff must have been fully aware of this he was guilty of the crime of not taking sufficient care, and he made a blunder that ought to have been impossible and that should have been guarded against by a man in his position with all possible precaution. He knew that a quantity could be taken with impunity in quinine that would inevitably kill in morphine, and he knew, with these pre scriptions in his hands at the same time, that a life was at stake on his care. Yet he was careless. Such a man ought not to have any more opportunities to be careless in a great while And his carelessness ought to furnish a salu-tary example, to be kept in memory by other

American Securities Abroad-Their P

An English print of some reputation, pub lished at Birmingham, has recently admitted that on the London Bourse attempts are made to depreciate American securities by a systematic effort at "repression." Nevertheless up to 69. The hatred of everything American which led to the active sympathy in favor of the rebels of such men as Roebuck, Lindsay, Laird and Spence, and induced others equally hostile to favor the Confederate loan, and, we may add, lose large sums of money by the operation, seems by no means diminished. It s, therefore, but the same feeling which induces the further effort to cripple our finances and injure this country in this way, if they could not do so any longer by war in disguise. There is great apprehension in the British finan-cial circles that their capital, by the force of cirumstances, is travelling westward; and when they hear what Sir Morton Peto has said of the probability of hundreds of millions of dollars more being about to be invested in the United States their apprehensions may very shortly grow into teffor. But there are some other easons for a shifting, not merely of British capital, but European, to this side of the Atlantic particularly worthy of notice. The condition of the public and private affairs of the principal nations in Europe is far from being satisfactory. England, in the opinion of the most reflecting persons, has culminated. She has no future. Her island area cannot be expanded, and her population has crowded it as much as it can bear. Her national debt can never be paid off, and no one expects it ever will be. It is as much as she can do even now to make both ends meet. But for her commerce, which she presses vigorously in all directions, the taxes could not be collected. Her distant colonies give her constant uneasiness, a spirit of insubordination pervading them very generally. In India, Australia and New Zealand constant complaints are arising against the home government. In Canada questions of the gravest import are being discussed, turning upon separation, annexation and neutrality, all difficult to be answered. And at home, in Ireland, Fenianism has uplifted its shillelah, and wears defiantly in its buttonhole "the shamrock so green." When the mutiny at the Nore, in 1797, broke out, and the United Irishmen sent deputies to France to ask for aid in throwing off the English yoke, the public funds were greatly affected, and the Bank of England stopped payment. We may possibly see the same thing again, and if so the value of English securities may not only be depressed, but be considered as actually of doubtful value. The very possibility of impending difficulty will affect the conduct of English capitalists, who, with all their coolness, are as scary as any class of men in the world.

On the Continent there is everything to be seen but confidence. It is pretty well understood that great changes may soon take place in its political condition. Our last advices withdraw from Rome, and from the character of the manifesto of the liberal Italian committees in Milan and other cities that step will be the signal for serious if not violent movemeets, which will not only be directed against the Holy City, but also against Venetia Then, again, there is evidence of alarm in Belgium, lest on the death of the present King that country will be annexed to France. This is the popular impression at this very moment. The affair of the duchies is still an entangling one, and threatens dangerous and hitherto unexpected complications n Sweden and Norway the array of the nobility, connected with the threat of violent rence against further reform, is giving great disquiet to the untitled classes. Austris stands benumbed, offering a compromise with the Magyars to save herself from hopeless bankruptcy. In this state of things it is plainly to be seen

that European securities do not look very table or offer very great attractions. While, on the other hand, all Europe is look

ing to the United States with the deepest interest, we have come, as they now perceive, out of the greatest war in the quickest time and with the least damage to our resources as yet recorded in history. We have shown what our Union is and was, its moral strength, its physical power, its splendid courage. It is to be seen that no war can stop our progress, and that the development of our resources has but yet only begun. We can even afford to give away our land to emigrants in quantities that other countries have not to spare and do not possess, and our population is increasing at a rate which bids fair to make it a hundred millions at the close of the present century.

More than this we have shown. When as ye in our infancy we have paid off two national debts, and are able to discharge the present one if it were equal to that of Great Britain and France together. The result of the com nonest observation must be the conviction that our national securities are as firm as our mountains, based on the most immutable reources, continental, auriferous, commercial and agricultural, unsurpassed on this globe. It is obvious, therefore, that, in spite of the unfriendly "repression" attempted against them in the British market, they are destined to be preferred above all others by those who have oney to invest, especially those who understand the political and financial dangers in Europe, threatening a volcanic eruption at any moment. Besides these causes already mentioned, they may find another in the death of one man-Louis Napoleon-whose policy even now on this continent may yet precipitate him from his throne.

We therefore, with these opinions, entertain the firm belief that American securities are to stand as high as the highest and finally over-

top all others, because our stronger and more permanent, and our be better and safer than all others.

Prence and the United States.

The Mexican empire is purely and simply question between the United States and

France. England, Spain, France and the United States were originally the interested parties; but England and Spain drew out of it in time, and it is now a matter that must be settled, like any other piece of business, between our ent and the Emperor Napoleon. The empire is purely, strictly, positively French. Maximilian's Germanic origin is of no moment whatever. His presence does not involve Austria: for he is as absolutely French as any officer in the French army, and as much a creature as was the cat whose paws pulled the tnuts out of the fire. It is curious in this view to observe the conduct on a recent occasion of this upholder of European imperial power on our shores—to observe what an actor he is in the character of our Mexican Cousin, and how close is the relationship between a confidence man and a monarch. The occasion was the anniversary of the independence of Mexico; the anniversary of the freedom of that country from an enforced association with and dependence upon a Euro-pean monarchy; the celebration of the success that had crowned the efforts of Mexico to resist foreign military domination. And on that day Maximilian, the creature of another European monarchy, the representative of a new military domination, spoke thus:-

domination, spoke thus:—

Genteres, which unites every one of us this day under the folds of our glorious banner. The day upon which our immortal Hidalgo, elovating with unprecedented valor his patriotic voice, united the heroes of a new Mexican era, will be forever, to the sons of our country, a day of rejoicing, because we then celebrate the inauguration of our nationality; because every good Mexican must renew by an outh the promist to tire for the greatness, the independence and the integrity of his country, and show himself always ready to defend it with all his heart and soul. The words of that outh are the first uttered by a good Mexican. I solemly repeat them now. My heart, my soul, my labor and my lawful efforts belong to you and to our belowed country. No influence in this world can make me waver in my duty; every drop of my blood is Mexican now, and if God sends fresh dangers to threaten our country you will see me fight in your ranks for its independence and integrity. I am willing to die at the foot of our glorious banner, because no human power can wrest from me the trust with which you have endowed me. What I say must be said by every good Mexican; it must efface past rancors; it must bury party hatred. Every one must live for the good of our beloved country. Thus united, and following the path of duty, we will be strong, and the principles which form the basis of our task will infallibly triumph.

How strange an objurgation is this to the people of Mexico, and from such lips-"Every good Mexican must renew by an oath the promise to live for the greatness, the independence and the integrity of his country, and show himself always ready to defend it with all his beart and soul!" Maximilian harangues the Mexican people to drive out the Hapsburg; the agent of the French Emperor urges the people to throw off a foreign yoke and be independent! Will the people do this? We believe that they will; for though just now the empire triumphs, it is only in virtue of its organization its army, its force. It has no hold on the hearts of the people; it does not hold the country in any moral sense, but only in a physical one; and the moment the Mexican people see the opportunity they will arise and overthrow it. Fifty thousand military emigrants, who would be as good Mexicans as Maximilian. would settle the fate of the empire.

But in the meantime this empire is only a question between the United States and France. France desired to establish the empire when it was supposed that the United States had gone to pieces and that France in Mexico, and England in Canada could once more build up formidable establishments on this continent. But that delusion is done with. And it is possible that the grand success which has made eight millions of the Southern people change their minds has had a similar effect on the two Europeans, Palmerston and Napoleon. It is quite possible that Napoleon does not desire that to be did and it is certain on the other hand, that the United States is more earnest than ever against it. There is one field on which the two interested Powers can meet fairly and make the question clear: that is in an international congress. Meeting on even terms in such a body, the United States, talking to France as one gentleman may to an other, can state its views openly and plainly; and France, hearing and understanding those views, can then act her pleasure. It is probable that she would give up her costly experiment; but if she did not the duty of our government would then be obvious, and the country would exact a full performance of it.

Personal Intelligence.

The robel General Tappan, of Vicksburg, formerly colonel of the Thirteenth Arkausas robel infantry, ha returned to his old business of iron manufacture at

The rebel General William W. Loring, once among the nost popular and successful of the United States army officers, and who resigned the colonelcy of the egiment of mounted rifles to follow the banner of on, is endeavoring to hide himself in the interior

The Crown Princess of Prussia, Queen Victoria's eldest laughter, has had a narrow escape from a Continental railway "accident," Travelling with her hubband by a extra train near Frankfort, their carriage was smashed in. Happily, no one received any bodily injury.

Prince Lucien Bonaparte will occupy the chair on the results of any of the coming Kistodyldod, or Walsh singless.

Prince Lucien Bonaparte will occupy the chair on sening day of the coming Kisteddfod, or Welsh sin stival, as Aberystwish. Mr. J. R. Thomas, of ork, the author of some popular melodies, has been . a ale 100 123

WINTER GARDEN.—Our American Cousin was played at

this theatre last night to a small house. This play seem to be regarded as a great dramatic treasure, and actor and actresses contend in the courts for the exclusive set such a high value upon. Our American commonplace rigmarole of allipshod farce. As a literary effort it is on a level with the worst of the stories with which the weekly and Sunday papers disgrace their columns. There is not a point in its plot but has been worn threadbare a thousand times over in overy cultiva-ted language. Its starting point is the villainous lawyer, who becomes the owner of his client's estate, can make his noble client a beggar, and domands the head of that client's beautiful daughter as the price of his forbearance. Oh, Reynolds, Judson, Company! Oh, Lesor, Mercury, Dispatch, Vacarrie, True Plag, and all other birds of the und now from Taylor does it over, only just on a line to true apirit of art he does not disturb it y now or startling to.

THE TUNISIAN EMBASSY.

Visit to High Bridge, the Dusseldorf Gal-

wish that he might be in Washington at the time of the intended interview with the Fresident, in obedience which wish they will remain here some time longer. the interval they will have an opportunity of experies ing some of that American hospitality of which the

Each country in the world claims to be mor able than the other. France, England, Russia, Ireland-the latter said to be the cradie of that virtue Be that a it may, America, and more especially New York, by no means deficient in this respect. At o the Japanese, at another his Royal Highness the Prin of Wales, with an interval filled up by Russian embe of Wales, with an interval filled up by Russian embas-sies and French admirals—all have shared our bed am board. But yesterday the English capitalists were fote-and now the Tunislans come in for their share Dickens pictures the extreme of hospitality in the Jer Fagin, who, according to the Dodger's recommendation to Oliver Twist, gave "lodging for nothin" an' neve-axed for no change." On a moderate scale America's peopled by model Fagins in this respect.

Lionizing is another feature of the American people

to acknowledge rank, if not amongst themselves at least in others, they never fail to pay a proper respect to force, greatness. There is, however, such a thing as overdoning Truly great men seek not spablicity, and in the case of the Tunis curbassy General Hashem and his rriond abrink from the public gaze. Still everywhere they gathey are the "observed of all observers." Truth forbid us to complete the quotation. One lady of Parisian os traction, failing through the crowd yesterday to catch gimpse of them, consoled herself, after the manner of the fox in the fable, by exclaiming, "Shurer they is only min, and I've a man at home a date purtier." "Troth, and another, "I've heard of the bay iv Dublin, as maybe he's a relashun, an' if he is he ought to kno somethin' iv the Faynians."

Leaving the Astor House about one o'clock the part started towards the High Bridge. On the way Mr. Perrelated to them numerous incidents relating to the place they passed, which interested them very much. The geometrical arrangement of our up town streets we much admired by them, as also the brown stone from of the houses on the road. Arrived & the High Bridge was also with the aurrounding scener as also with the magnitude of that celebrated structure the steamer puffing through the river, its relative height to that of the bridge, did not fail to interest thet. Then December 1988 Lipones (ALLERY.

height to that of the bidge, did not fail to interest ther Thence through the Park they drove down town.

THE DUSSELDORF GALLERY.

The Tunislans deserve considerable credit for the discrimination as regards the places they visit. Or would imagine from former experience of the tastes foreigners that they would eachew everything of a seign nature, and visit instead some of the buncombe e hibitions whose large flaunting signs invite the ey. The first place we would imagine they would visit wou be the emporium of humbug of Joyce Heth in breech but for them a stuffed fat woman, a stifted giant or imaginative Circassian family from New Jersey had attractions. For once intelligence has been discover in foreigners, and the members of this embas prefer the study of art and science to venile "penny gaffs." Connoisseurs in mus prefer the study of art and science to venile "penny gaffs." Connoisseurs in mus having travelled through Italy, the names Stomachachio, Diarrhino and Falsettano do appear of sufficient worth to induce them to attend the modern of sufficient worth to induce them to attend the of sufficiently depraved taste to sit in a theatre have indecency paraded bofore them. All this is muto their credit and to that of their nation.

Having returned from High Bridge they visited the Deseldorf Gallery, where there are a considerable number cheft down and in Tunis has attained quite a reputation in art; therefore the embassy viewed with pleasure specimens in the gallery. Two punitings in particus struck them as remarkably good; one a view of passage of the Rocky Mountains noted the natural appearance of the socaery; other he large painting of "Washington and Advisers," the coloring of which is as artistic. Tiduring their stay there inquired of the Consul whether they might not be able to procure copies to forward the Bey.

Lewing the Dusseldorf Gallery they visited the eaf

the Bey.

HARPERS' ESTABLISHMENT.

Leaving the Dusseldorf Gallory they visited the est lishment of Harper Brothers, and were much interes in what they saw there. Printing in Tunis is, only in infuncy. Machinery has not yet been introduced as adjunct, and as all in that line has to be done by ha very few books are published there. One newspaper, official organ of the Bey, alone is published, and the culation of this sheet is considerably circumsariff. The government looks upon the spread of ne paper literature as lajurious to the public mi Probably it fewrs the introduction of some of the aginative non-case and obscenity which, painful to a sully many of the New York lesser dallies. Harper's the entire machinery of the establishment explained to them, and the various operations connect with printing were shown them experimentally. Tremained in the building nearly two hours, and left m gratified with what they had seen.

In the evening they went to one of our theatres, attacables assentiatealism.

gratified with what they had seen.

In the evening they went to one of our theatres, returned very much wearied. Probably sensationalism we remarked, is not to their taste. On Monday, they he invitation of Admiral Bell, they will visit the Brilyn Navy Yard, where they will doubtless see much interest and instruct them.

National Greatness and Prosperity. LECTURE BY MR. HANDEL COSSHAM. A small but appreciative audience assembled last e ing in the Cooper Institute to listen to a lecture from ishman named Handel Cossham, on "The Source

National Prosperity and Greatness and the Caus goon to preside, and in introducing the sten to so able a gentleman as was to address ther

that occasion—a man who stood up nobly for the Ur cause in England during the progress of the war. Mr. Cossham proceeded, in a familiar, conversati-way, to develop his theme, enlisting the attentio his bearers from the commencement and keeps; until the close of his interesting address. Seldom b New York audience listened to so entertaining and structive a lecture.

New York audience listened to structive a lecture.

He first established the fact of the national great of England and America, instancing the fact of the crease of population, the extent of the territory, the markable progress of language, the development of ways, the progress of trade, especially the cotton corn trade, and the social advancement of the last the nestage system and the progress of raphical position, mineral resources, a industrious people, and commercial enter-ces ideas were elucidated in a very able of rer cliting important facts and racy illust e speaker next dwelt upon the mora